Define the following exporting terms and explain how they differ.

EPS: EPS format flattens layers and discards alpha channels and spot channels so that it is easier to export files that can’t read Photoshop files. To access EPS format, the file can be in any color mode except for Multichannel. Printing an EPS file requires using a Postscript or Postscript emulation printer.

PDF: PDF files can be opened in Adobe Reader, Acrobat Standard, and Acrobat Professional. Photoshop PDF preserves image, font, layer, and vector data, but it can only save one image per file.

JPEG: Because JPEG format contains a 24-bit color depth, it does a better job of preserving the color fidelity of continuous tone images than GIF would. Another advantage of JPEG is its compression power. It can shrink an image significantly without lowering its quality.

TIFF: TIFF files are versatile because they can be imported into most applications and are usable in many color management scenarios. All Photoshop files up to 4GB can be saved in a TIFF format.

GIF: GIF preserves flat colors and sharp edges better than JPEG, but it’s an 8-bit format and can only save up to 256 colors. The color restriction makes GIF more suitable for flat graphics than for continuous tone images. When optimizing images that contain transparency, GIF is the best choice because it supports transparency, unlike JPEG.

PostScript: PostScript Color Management Option converts the file’s color data to the printer’s color space.

* TIFF files and PostScript both aid in color management but PostScript helps convert the files color data so that it fits to the printer’s color space.
* PDF files can be opened in multiple areas while EPS can only be supported in a Photoshop format.